

GREAT DISORDER

Characterized the Day in the Brooklyn Street Car Strike.

THE CITY UNDER MILITARY RULE.

Glistening Bayonets Tend to Suppress Loitering, But the

MILITARY FORCE IS POWERLESS

To Preserve Order—No Attempt to Run Cars After 6 p. m.—The Men Have Offered Concessions, But the Companies Refuse to Accept any Settlement Which Will Not Allow the Retention of Their Non-Union Men—Mayor Schieren's Proclamation—Many Encounters Between Strikers and New Employees, But No Fatalities Reported.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 20.—There has been no change in the condition of affairs in the Brooklyn trolley strike to-day. No new lines have been opened, as President Lewis promised they would. Superintendent Campbell said early this morning that he had received no official notice from the railroad companies that they were about to open new lines, consequently the police were not notified by him to do.

The same lines are in operation to-day as were running yesterday. On Bergen street, where yesterday there was a great deal of disturbance, nine cars were running this morning and both along the line and at the stables of the company at Sumner avenue and Bergen street everything was quiet. At the stables two companies of the Thirtieth regiment were guarding the property of the company.

From midnight last night there were the usual number of minor disturbances likely to occur at such a time.

At 5:30 a. m. the wire on the uptown track at Sackman street, on the Fulton avenue line, was cut and was in a very dangerous condition to passers-by. These breaks were promptly repaired by the trolley companies' repair wagon. On upper Broadway the wires of the Brooklyn, Queens County and Suburban roads were also cut.

MOB MARCHES TO MARTIAL MUSIC.

At 3 o'clock this morning a mob of strikers marched down Ninth avenue to Fifth avenue and Twenty-fourth street. They numbered 300, and were supplied with drums with which they made the night hideous in that immediate neighborhood. They filed by the militiamen and jeered them, but as the soldiers paid no attention to the abuse the strikers soon grew tired and disappeared.

An effort was made by the strikers this morning to coerce the men who were at work on the Second avenue line, which starts from the Thirty-ninth street ferry, South Brooklyn, into joining the ranks of the Knights of Labor. Considerable excitement was caused in the neighborhood by the violence displayed by the strikers. Although a number of cars are running on the various lines which are open, a noticeable feature of the day was the comparatively few passengers who patronized the cars of the railroad companies. It was evidently considered too great a risk to ride in them by the public. In consequence of the orders of the police, the liquor saloons throughout the city were closed up tight at midnight, and in the neighborhood where the strikers were congregated they were kept closed tight.

There was a great deal of excitement in the neighborhood of the Halsey street stables of the Putnam avenue line at noon to-day when a large crowd of riotous strikers began to force back the soldiers defending the stables. They were kept back at the point of the bayonet and desisted from their hostile demonstration.

Malcolm W. Wood, the militiaman whose skull was fractured last night by a brick, was taken to his home to-day. It is believed that he will recover.

NO GREAT INCONVENIENCE CAUSED.

The strikers continued to tear down and cut the electric wires, but as the cars were not running on the Fulton street line to-day, no great inconvenience was caused the companies.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock a Vanderbilt avenue car became derailed at Vanderbilt avenue and Bergen street. A large crowd of disorderly characters were attracted to the scene, but the police were numerous enough to drive them away before the windows were smashed by stones.

At 1:30 this afternoon car No. 161, of the Bergen street line, became stalled on account of some defect of mechanism, in front of two empty lots between Clason and Grand avenue. This caused the stoppage of three other cars. At the back of the lot there is a fifteen foot bluff. The crowd gathered there and threw stones at the cars, demolishing every pane of glass.

The police charged, but the men made a determined stand, being led by a man named Gallagher. He was placed under arrest by Officer Staats, of the Twenty-second precinct. The strikers attempted a rescue, but Policemen Connor and Connor went to Staats' assistance and marched him off to the Twenty-second precinct police station. Several of the policemen were cut by flying stones and pieces of brick, but none seriously.

The neighborhood is now patrolled by a strong force of police. In this instance also cooking utensils and other household goods were hurled at the police from the windows and houses in the neighborhood and boiling water was thrown from the upper floors. The police are investigating the matter.

MILITARY FORCE INSUFFICIENT.

Major Cochran, of the Thirtieth regiment, said to a representative of the Associated Press this afternoon that the military forces in the city are not sufficient to cope with the rioters.

The presence of the military caused an enormous crowd to gather around the Bush street car house of the Court street line to-day. The strikers were orderly enough until a green motorman became mixed up in a switch at Hamilton avenue and Court street. He could not extricate his car, and the crowd

gathered around him and gazed him. Another car approaching the city had run through a crowd and hurt two men and a woman, who were taken away by strikers and their names could not be obtained.

This made the crowd so angry that they began to throw stones at the car and smashed every window in it. The police charged, but were powerless to move the men and one of the blue coats was hit on the head with a stone, inflicting a small scalp wound.

The line was blocked for half an hour. Great excitement ensued and missiles were thrown at the motorman and the police from windows on Court street. The police reserves were called out and the crowd was dispersed in several directions. Court street was patrolled throughout its entire length by the police.

SOLDIERS CHARGED THE CROWD.

The soldiers had to charge the crowd around the stable three times, but no one was injured.

Mayor Schieren this afternoon made this statement through his secretary to the Associated Press:

"An effort was made to ascertain if an adjustment could be expected in the interest of public convenience and safety by which all the surface cars of the city could be restored to immediate operation. To this end the mayor held a conference with Messrs. Connelly, Giblin and Best, representing the former employees of the railroad, and later with the representatives of the various companies, including Presidents Lewis, Norton and Wicker. The effort was without result. Corporation Counsel McDonald and Public Works Commissioner White were at the conference."

Strike leader Connelly said later that the fault lies with the companies. The men only stood out for the taking back of all the men.

At the Alabama stables of the Fulton street line of the Brooklyn railroad company, the scene of the furious conflict last night between the militia and strikers, there was a crowd of 4,000 strikers and their friends to-day. The military kept them well back from the railroad tracks, which were obstructed from time to time with ash barrels and old iron stoves.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon two cars were started from the depot and got as far as Sumner street where they were stopped by a pile of building materials placed upon the track for a distance of 250 feet.

At 5 p. m., there was great excitement in Broadway in the eastern district between Moore and Flushing avenue. A Sumner street car was attacked by a mob, and Captain French, of the Nineteenth precinct, was struck in the face with a brick by some one in the crowd.

COMPROMISE CONFERENCE UNFRUITFUL.

There was a great crowd of people numbering from 10,000 to 15,000 extending over a distance of two miles on Broadway. It is learned that at the conference at Mayor Schieren's, President Lewis was willing to abide by a compromise which had been suggested, but that President Norton would not do so and consequently the arrangement fell through.

The motorman on a car of the Tompkins avenue line which passed DeKalb avenue, going toward the Fulton street stables at noon, had a placard on his breast reading: "K. of L." Another man on the front platform had a similar card. A crowd of men ran along the street cheering the men, being evidently under the impression that the men had won a victory. The incident was explained by the fact that "K. of L." men volunteered to go to Flushing avenue and take back to the stables a car which had been overturned by the strikers yesterday.

Every effort to settle the strike has been without satisfactory result. The strikers, through their executive committee, have made concession after concession, and the only point upon which they stood out was that the companies should re-employ their old men. This was flatly refused by the presidents of the companies at the conference with Mayor Schieren this afternoon. President Lewis made it a point that he is honor bound to retain the men he has employed since the strike began. This the strikers will not concede to.

A DAY OF GREAT DISORDER.

This has been a day of great disorder. The city is virtually under military rule. Streets are blocked against pedestrians by orders of soldiers, and any one who stops to argue the point is told to walk around the block, while a glistening bayonet is held within two inches of his face. Thousands of morbidly curious citizens flocked to the scenes of the riots last night and helped to swell the crowds that gathered to do mischief. The green hands had some rough experiences all through the day, and a break-down of any kind was the signal for the formation of a savage mob and for the rapid demolition of all the glass work in the car. On the Court street and Fifth avenue lines fully half the cars are in a very dilapidated condition. The various mobs that gathered at the car stables and along the tracks of the tied-up lines contained at least thirty thousand people.

Many cars went astray to-day. The switches were broken and obstacles were heaped on the tracks, wires were cut at various points on the whole, the day was full of petty annoyances for the railroad companies. Motormen abandoned their cars at various points and in some instances left the city as soon as they possibly could, so serious did the situation seem. Blood was spilt in quantities, but no one was seriously hurt.

THE MAYOR'S PROCLAMATION.

Mayor Schieren, this evening, issued the following proclamation:

To the Citizens of Brooklyn and the Public Generally:

In the name of the people of the state of New York, I, Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of the city of Brooklyn, do hereby require all persons within the limits of the city to refrain from unnecessary assembling in the streets, squares or in public places of the city during the present disturbed condition and until quiet is restored, and I hereby give notice that the police have been ordered and the militia requested to disperse any unlawful assemblage.

I exhort all persons to assist in the observance of this request.

CHARLES A. SCHIEREN.

Brooklyn, January 20, 1895.

There were but few evidences of the turbulent scenes of the night before when the Sabbath sun rose over East New York, and scarcely a sign of life was observed save in the vicinity of the stables of the Fulton avenue and the Broadway lines.

None of the cars on the lines where

the strike is in force was run after 6 o'clock to-night in response to the request of the police authorities.

A serious clash occurred to-night between the soldiers and the strikers at the car stables of the Atlantic avenue railroad company, at Twenty-fourth street and Fifth avenue. Some strikers, representing themselves as newspaper men, passed the picket line and were looking up the non-union men in the stables when it was discovered that they were frauds. They were escorted back to the crowd. This led to a clash and the strikers charged the soldiers on guard. One of the strikers fired a shot into the ranks of the soldiers who returned to the attack with renewed energy. Two men, whose names could not be learned, were stabbed in the chest.

Rev. Talmage on the Strike.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—The Brooklyn trolley strike was the subject of the opening prayer of the Rev. Dr. DeWitt Talmage, who preached this afternoon to an immense audience in the Academy of Music, this city. Dr. Talmage prayed for the adjustment of the differences existing between employers of labor and their employees.

He called upon God to give strength enough to labor unions to counteract the grinding influences of capitalists and corporations, which he said were now such that the poor man has not always a place to lay his head. He prayed for a quick settlement of the strike on terms that would prove equitable to all, that justice might be tempered with mercy, and that the spirit of the Gospel might prevail rather than bloodshed.

First Brigade Ordered Out.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 20.—Governor Morton has ordered the First Brigade of New York city to report at Brooklyn in the morning at 7 o'clock.

CARNegie EMPLOYEES

Stood a March on the Company and Organized a Labor Union.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Jan. 20.—The employees of the Homestead steel plant have stolen a march on the company and the Amalgamated Association has again secured a foothold in the works by the organization of at least one lodge, the first since the break of the big strike of 1892.

The organization was necessarily accomplished with much secrecy, and it is understood that only the most trustworthy in each of the departments were selected for the initial step and through them it is hoped to regain the old-time power of the association in the mill, when the original characters of the eight lodges which existed prior to the famous strike will probably be returned to the officers. The lodge already organized is what is termed a general lodge, which will embrace workers of all kinds. From this lodge they will be graduated into the sub-lodge to be organized in each department.

The combination spirit is rife among the men was evidenced by the attendance at the open mass meeting to-day. President Garland, of the Amalgamated Association, was made president of the meeting and the newspaper men secretaries. The speakers, President Garland, Vice President Carney and Police Magistrate Doherty, of Pittsburgh, all urged the men to carry on the work of organization, but cautioned them against doing anything hastily, and to scrutinize carefully every applicant for admission that no traitors be allowed to gain entrance.

No more meetings will be held. The work in the future will be done in strictest secrecy.

A Reduction in Wages.

READING, Pa., Jan. 20.—Handle Bros. & Company, hat manufacturers, have notified the finishers that they can only resume work provided they sign an agreement accepting the recent reduction in wages and agreeing to leave the union. A number signed, but the others say they will not do so.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS

On the Hawaiian Revolution—Administration's Policy Enchanged.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20.—In conversation this evening the president seemed entirely willing to discuss the Hawaiian question. He said:

"No information has been received which indicates that anything will happen in Hawaii making the presence of one of our naval vessels necessary, unless we are prepared to enter into a policy and course of conduct violative in every rule of international law and utterly unjustifiable. All who take any interest in the question should keep in view the fact that Hawaii is entirely independent of us, and that in its relation to us it is a foreign country. A ship has been sent to Honolulu not because there has been any change in the policy of the administration, and not because there seems to be any imminent necessity for its presence there. The vessel had been sent in precise accordance with the policy of the administration in every case of the kind, and from motives of extreme caution, and because there is a possibility that disturbances might be renewed, which might result in danger to persons or property of American citizens entitled to the protection of the United States. This course was at once determined upon as soon as information reached the government of the recent revolt."

A Rough Passage.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—The British steamer, Boston City, Captain Smith, from New York January 4, for Liverpool and Bristol has arrived in the Mersey after a rough passage. Her cattle pens were carried away and 170 oxen and 200 sheep were washed overboard. Her upper and lower bridges were smashed.

The British steamer City of Lincoln, Captain Steele, from St. John, N. B., January 4, for this port, arrived in the Mersey to-day. She lost her deck load on her passage and her bulwarks, etc., were damaged.

Important Facts.

If you have dull and heavy pain across forehead and about the eyes; if the nostrils are frequently stopped up and followed by a disagreeable discharge; if soreness in the nose and bleeding from the nostrils is often experienced; if you are very sensitive to cold in the head accompanied with headache; then you may be sure you have catarrh, and should (immediately) resort to Ely's Cream Balm for a cure. The remedy will give instant relief.

HON. B. F. MARTIN DEAD.

The Ex-Congressman Passes Away at His Home in Grafton.

THE END OF AN HONORABLE CAREER

Came Peacefully, But After a Number of Years of Suffering—Sketch of His Life—His Public Services. Helped Make the Constitution and Served the Second District Twice in Congress—A Distinguished Lawyer and a Christian Gentleman. Funeral to Occur on Wednesday.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

GRAFTON, W. VA., Jan. 20.—Hon. B. F. Martin, ex-member of Congress, distinguished lawyer, and prominent in affairs of state and church, died at his residence here this morning at 4:30 o'clock, in his 68th year.

For several years past, Mr. Martin has been in declining health, superinduced by pulmonary trouble, during which period his life was despaired of at various intervals, but his strong vitality, coupled with his indomitable will-power, so characteristic of the man, enabled him to temporarily ward off the ap-



HON. B. F. MARTIN.

proaching dissolution of his advancing years, when he would partially recover sufficiently to give some attention to his law practice and business affairs. Within the past two weeks a decided and permanent change for the worse appeared in his condition, and he began to sink rapidly from day to day until the end came this morning, when he passed away quietly and peacefully, with his grief-stricken wife at his bedside and surrounded by a few near relatives and friends.

His clear intellect remained undimmed up to almost the last moment. On Friday and yesterday for each of his many friends who called he had a kind and parting word of lasting farewell.

The funeral services will be held here Wednesday morning, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Moore, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and the same afternoon the interment will take place at Fairmont.

Of his immediate household, the deceased leaves only his bereaved widow to survive him, there having been no children born unto them.

His death, although expected, has caused great and profound sorrow in this community, where he has resided for nearly half a century and attained an eminent distinction as one of its most honored, highly esteemed and useful citizens.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN MARTIN'S CAREER.

Hon. B. F. Martin was born near Farmington, Marion county, Va. (now West Virginia), October 2, 1828. His father, Jesse B. Martin, was among the early settlers of Buffalo Creek, then in Harrison county, where he devoted himself to the business of farming. The subject of this sketch was brought up as a tiller of the soil, devoting the first twenty-one years of his life to that honest vocation. He had but limited school advantages in his early life, but soon after he reached his majority he matriculated as a student of Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., from which he graduated, with his first honors, as a bachelor of arts, in June, 1854. After graduation at college, he returned to Marion county and taught school eighteen months in Fairmont, during which time he studied law. He was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in March, 1856, locating the following November at Pruntytown, then the seat of justice of Taylor county, where he remained until a few years ago. When Grafton was made the county seat, he moved his office to Grafton, where he has since resided.

For many years Mr. Martin devoted his undivided energies to the practice of his profession, and as a reward for his toil became a distinguished lawyer. For a quarter of a century he had been a leading member of the bar of his adopted county.

Often solicited to become a candidate for office, Mr. Martin wisely refused until he had established himself as an attorney of promise and with a reputation fully made. When the Democratic party came into power in West Virginia in 1871, it was decided by them that a new constitution should be framed. A convention was accordingly called for that purpose in 1872, and Mr. Martin was chosen a delegate from Taylor county. Being a good lawyer and a superior debater he took a high rank in the convention, and was one of its most useful and active members. The same year (1872) he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention that met in Baltimore. Mr. Martin opposed the nomination of Horace Greeley, but in the campaign that followed he gave him active and earnest support.

IN CONGRESS.

In the fall of 1872 he was a candidate for Congress for the Second district on the Democratic ticket. The new constitution was adopted at a special election, August 22, of that year. Hon. J. M. Hagans was voted for as a member of Congress that day, receiving 3,441 votes. Mr. Martin did not allow himself to be voted for at that time, but appeared as the regular candidate of his party at the October election, receiving 6,998 votes. On the same day, J. Nelson

Wisner, Republican, received 1,698 votes, and D. T. Farnsworth, 1,321 votes. Governor Jacob certified to Congress the result of both elections, and a contest followed. Congress admitted Mr. Hagans as the duly elected member, notwithstanding the committee of elections reported in favor of Mr. Martin. In 1876 Mr. Martin was again his party's candidate for Congress, and was elected by a majority of 3,743. In 1876 he was re-elected by nearly 8,000 majority. While in Congress Mr. Martin was attentive to his duties, and was an efficient representative. No West Virginia congressman left behind him a more faithful or more honorable record.

Mr. Martin, from early manhood, was a devoted member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was a lay-delegate to the general conference of 1870; was president of the lay-electoral conference of that church held at Parkersburg, October, 1887, and was one of the trustees of the conference seminary at Buckhannon, and treasurer of the board of trustees. He has been active in charitable works for more than a generation, and bore the good will of all who knew him. In political campaigns he was always fair and upright, scorning everything dishonorable. As a lawyer no one can truthfully say a word against his integrity, for he enjoyed the reputation of being scrupulously honest in the practice of his profession.

Mr. Martin leaves a widow, with whom the deepest sympathy is expressed in her affliction. He had no children but had a large circle of relatives.

THE DEBT QUESTION.

General Feeling That It Should be Settled in a Business Way—No Party Lines Drawn—Two Railroad Commission Bills. Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 20.—Mr. Edmiston, of Lewis, desires it understood that the resolution offered by him on the debt question originated with him. The active interest displayed by ex-Judge Okay Johnson to have it pushed through, gave rise to the supposition that he was the author of the resolution. Mr. Edmiston is not in favor of repudiation, but the resolution creating the Virginia commission was interpreted by him to mean that the old state would insist that West Virginia is liable for one-third of the debt as it existed at the beginning of the war.

Mr. Edmiston brought up the matter and has caused it to be discussed more than any other topic before the legislature. So far as anybody knows there is not a repudiator in the legislature. There seems to be a general agreement that the question should be met in a business like way, as though it were between man and man, but there are some who would rather meet it later. Thus far there is no indication of a discussion on partisan lines with respect to the question.

Two bills to create a railroad commission have gone to the railroad committee, and there are more on the way. The probability is that this legislature will not create a railroad commission. Hearings on the subject will be granted some time next week.

The bill to abolish the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency is ready to go in tomorrow, although I hear that the railroad company asks to have it with held, and holds out to the operators hope of a satisfactory adjustment.

Senator Camden is expected here this week.

W. H. Hearne and J. B. Sommerville, of Wheeling are here. Mrs. N. E. Whitaker arrived yesterday. C. N. H.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

One Hundred and Sixty in a Week—Great Loss of Life in Persia.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The Times has a dispatch from Teheran, the capital of Persia, stating that the town of Kuchan, in the province of Khorasan, which was destroyed by an earthquake fourteen months ago, and which was subsequently rebuilt, was again destroyed by an earthquake shock on Thursday last. There was, as on the previous occasion, great loss of life. One hundred women, who were in a bath house, were crushed to death by the falling building. The weather is intensely cold, and this increases the sufferings of the survivors whose houses were destroyed.

The dispatch adds that four distinct shocks were felt at Meshed within three days. None of these shocks, however, was of sufficient strength to do any damage.

Kuchan lies at the foot of the Shah Jahan Kuh, a mountain 11,000 feet in height. The town, which is about eighty miles northwest of Meshed, is 3,300 feet above the sea level. It is, or was, an important place, being on the route to Shirvan. The population prior to the earthquake of November 17, 1893, which destroyed every house in the place, was between 20,000 and 25,000. The official report of the disaster placed the number of people killed at 12,000.

Fifty thousand head of cattle perished in the valley, at the head of which Kuchan is situated. From November 17 to November 21 there were one hundred and sixty distinct shocks. It was the first shock that destroyed the town.

The New French Cabinet.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—After a conference that lasted three hours with M. Poincaré, Hanotaux, Barthou, Peytral and Cavaignac, who promised to enter the cabinet, M. Bourgeois succeeded, by promising him perfect liberty to execute his financial programme, in inducing M. Poincaré to accept the portfolio of finance.

Report on Infected Cattle.

PARIS, Jan. 20.—M. Viger, minister of agriculture, has submitted to the committee of the chamber of deputies, presided over by M. Mellé, the various suggested precautions rendered necessary by the discovery of pleuro-pneumonia in American cattle imported into Great Britain and Belgium. M. Viger, has directed that the sanitary officials exercise redoubled vigilance to prevent the contagion entering France.

Ringed Noises.

In the ears, sometimes a roaring, buzzing sound, are caused by catarrh, that exceedingly disagreeable and very common disease. Loss of smell or hearing also result from catarrh. Hood's Sarsaparilla, the great blood purifier, is a particularly successful remedy for this disease, which it cures by purifying the blood.

Hood's PILLS are the best after dinner pills, assist digestion, prevent constipation.

IN FIFTY FEET

Of Water the Steamboat State of Missouri Goes Down.

MANY LIVES ARE REPORTED LOST.

But the Owners of the Boat Declare that all Were Saved.

CONFLICTING STORIES ARE TOLD

About the Disaster—One Says Thirty-five People Perished and Another Says that No Lives Were Lost—The Boat Sinks in Ten Minutes After Striking a Rock—Passengers Picked Up by Another Boat—How One Man Who Never Swam Before Saved His Life—The Steamer a Total Loss.

OWENSBORO, Ky., Jan. 20.—The big New Orleans packet, the State of Missouri, struck a rock on the Indiana side of the Ohio, near Alton, Ind., about 6 o'clock last evening, and went down in fifty feet of water. She gave a heavy lurch forward and rapidly sank. Four passengers on the City of Owensboro passing here this evening were picked up near the Kentucky shore. They swam for life on planks and reached the willows. One reached the shore and the others remained in a tree many hours until rescued. They were W. C. Leathers, from Hopkins county, Ky., and a man named Gregory, of Cave-in-Rock, Ills. The names of the other two could not be learned.

HOW THEY ESCAPED.

These passengers report that the boat struck a rock near the stern and gave a sudden lurch forward. A yawl was launched, but so many people crowded upon it that it was soon sunk. As the boat lurched again, a second yawl was put off from the sinking boat in which four women passengers and some of the cabin passengers managed to get places. Leathers never swam before, but he managed to keep afloat until he reached the willows. He saw four men drowned near him but was powerless to act. One chambermaid was picked up by a boat from a farm house near and several rescued passengers were picked up further on and taken up to Lloydsville by the steamer Tell City. One yawl that was upset by frantic passengers was full of women and children and all are thought to be lost. There were fifteen cabin and thirty deck passengers and a crew of sixty on board. The surviving passengers think that at least thirty-five were lost. The cabin and upper works of the boat floated away.

The Texas and pilot house were towed ashore at Rockport.

The City of Owensboro got out part of the freight from the cabin deck. Mr. Gregory recovered his overcoat, which he had left behind when the boat sunk. In less than ten minutes from the time the boat struck she had gone down. At Rockport and here, as well as at all intermediate points, the bank is lined with skiffs picking up pieces of furniture and watching for dead bodies, but the current is too swift for small crafts to get out far. No names of those drowned can be learned here.

NO LIVES LOST.

A dispatch from Cincinnati says: Commodore Laidley and Captain Wise, officers of the Cincinnati, Memphis and New Orleans Packet Company, that owned the State of Missouri, insist that they have reports from their officers on the wrecked steamer stating that the boat and entire cargo are a total loss, but they do not believe any passengers were lost. It is impossible to get track of all who reached either bank of the river, but they report that the officers are of the opinion that all the passengers will be accounted for. One of the pilots telegraphed his family here that they had a hard time getting to shore, but that no lives were lost. The State of Missouri left this city last Friday. Most of her crew are from this city and private dispatches from them to their families and friends as well as to Commodore Laidley and Captain Wise, say they are safe and that no lives were lost.

The Enquirer's special says five men were rescued to-night below the scene of the wreck. They had been clinging to trees. The Commercial Gazette's special says seven passengers were picked up in bad condition at Hawesville, Ky. Advice to both of these papers up to 10:30 indicate that no lives were lost.

A later dispatch from Louisville says that probably only ten lives were lost.

Japanese Fleet Active.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20.—It is reported here on good authority that a part of the Japanese fleet is bombarding Tinchow, a short distance from Chefoo to the west. No details have yet been received. The British warship Dahne and the American warship Yorktown are in the vicinity of Tinchow.

Y. M. C. A. Convention Closes.

CEMETERLAND, Mo., Jan. 20.—The tri-state and district convention of the Young Men's Christian Association which has been in session here since Thursday last, closed to-night with a farewell meeting. The convention has been a most successful one.

Pure blood is absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers in northwest portion; fair in southeast portion; warmer; southerly winds.

For Western Pennsylvania, showers (warmer); southerly winds.

For Ohio, showers; warmer; south shifting winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHIFF, druggist, 632nd Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	9 a. m.	11 a. m.	1 p. m.	3 p. m.	5 p. m.	7 p. m.	9 p. m.
39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41
33	34	35					